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SALT LAKE CITY, - FEB. 18, 1910.

CONFERENCE POSTPONED

The Salt Lake stake conference, advertised to be held March 6, has been postponed to March 20.

JOSEPH F. SMITH

THE CRIMINAL WAVE.

Crime is rampant in this City under the present administration. We are in the condition that prevailed during the "Liberal" rule, when neither property nor life was safe. A great many cases of robbery have been reported. Others do not reach the public through the press. But it is perfectly clear that the City is being inundated by a tidal wave of crime.

There is only one way of dealing effectively with that evil. The criminal element is attracted to any place where dens of iniquity flourish with the consent of the officials. So the problem must be solved by tearing down the shacks where criminals seek, and find, shelter. As long as they stand unmolested criminals will flock to them. Casual raids and arrests are in vain.

A prominent temperance lecturer recently told the people of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, that they could never prevent the influx of an undesirable class of immigrants as long as saloons flourished. "I see," said he, "that your representative at Ottawa, Mr. Oliver, has introduced a bill to prevent undesirable immigration from the states of the American Union. I warn you, you may lead your statute books with new legislation every hour in the day, and with 8,000 miles of border you would need an armed policeman every yard of the way to keep out the undesirable Americans when they choose to come. You can no more protect this Northwest Eden from undesirable invasion than we have succeeded in keeping out the ignorant, criminal and anarchist from the old world. It cannot be successfully done by legislation, and if it could you will not be long without the same class from among your own people if you tolerate the saloon. What you can do to protect yourselves from that class both at home and abroad is to set up and maintain a high moral standard by a closed saloon, as only Canadian respect for law can close them, and the undesirable of Europe and America will avoid Alberta as a rat avoids the water and a roach the light."

This is true, everywhere. You cannot prevent the influx of criminals as long as you invite them to come and make themselves at home in your saloons and "stockades." And that is just what is being done in this City under the mistaken policy of the so-called American party. That policy is responsible for the tide of crime now rising upon the City.

A THEORY ON HONESTY.

There is a great deal of interesting information in the testimony of the Hon. ex-Senator Kearns, in the suit brought against the Silver King Coal Mines Co., in which he is interested. The complaint is that Mr. Kearns' company has taken out ore, through an underground drift, from adjoining property without the knowledge of parties interested and without dividing the profits.

As just stated Mr. Kearns furnishes some information of considerable interest, in view of the fact that he is the chief boss of the so-called American party. He gives, for instance, his opinion on honesty. That this is a point of general interest follows from the fact that it must be taken for granted that his opinion on this and all other questions of ethics necessarily is reflected in his party organ and the party administration. So we refer the reader to the following testimony. The answers are Mr. Kearns':

"Q—I wish you would not be quite so voluble but answer my questions and answer them as I ask them. Do you think it is entirely honest in mining to go into a man's ground in which you have no interest, and discover ore and take out ore and close it up and conceal that you have been there, and then try to negotiate with him to buy it, without telling him of the fact that you had been in there?"

"A—No, sir, not when I—
 "Q—Why did you do this?"

"A—I did not do the ground any harm at all.

"Q—But you concealed the fact from the owner and you never disclosed it or permitted him to go in there until it was discovered by a man whom he had employed to go in there?"

"A—Yes, sir, that is true; he betrayed me all right.

"Q—I suppose that is what you call a Scotland Yard miner—the man that told the truth about it—is that what you call a Scotland Yard miner?"

"A—Yes, a man that takes your money and goes to the other fellow and takes his money; yes, to a certain degree I call that man a Scotland Yard miner."

"Q—A man who sees you putting up a bulkhead to deceive the owner, if he tells the owner that fact, you say he is a Scotland Yard miner?"

"A—No, not in that language, Mr. Howat; a man who takes my money to do my work and then takes yours for doing crooked work, he is serving two masters, and I call that a Scotland Yard miner."

After some sparring, the following dialogue occurred:

"Q—Do you think it honest to go into another man's ground and take out ore?"

"A—Do you?"

"Q—Do you think it honest to do that?"

"A—You have done it, your client, the plaintiff here in this case, has done

it; but if he don't remove anything or do me any damage in any way or remove any values, why, I don't think there is any great crime to it.
 "Q—Do you think it is honest?"

"A—What is honest?"

"Q—Did you regard at that time that that was an honest and proper course to pursue?"

"A—I don't think there is any dishonesty at all, any dishonesty to drive through there to locate a vein of my own."

"Q—As I understand it now, you still maintain that you did not do anything?"

"A—Dishonest, no.
 "Q—In the matter of going into that ground—
 "A—No.

"Q—In the matter of going into Mr. McGee's ground and discovering that there was ore there and then to build up a bulkhead to prevent him from knowing it?"

"A—If I did not remove the ore there was nothing dishonest about that."

"Q—That is as honest as any other transaction that you think might occur in mining—you would justify any other transaction of that character as being entirely honest?"

"A—If you find anything belonging to the other gentleman and do not appropriate it to your own use I don't see anything dishonest about it."

"Q—I want to know your opinion, that is all.
 "A—That is my opinion, yes."

That is to say, according to the opinion of the hon. gentleman, a man may discover valuable ore on another man's ground, cover up the drift by which access has been had to that property so as to deceive the owner when he is invited down to look over the ground, all with the object in view of obtaining possession at a nominal figure of a valuable vein; all this is honest, as long as the discoverer does not actually take any ore from the property. That would be dishonest. In other words, to take a few tons of ore would be dishonest, but to practically steal the entire vein would be—just a business transaction!

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

The rise of Germany in the arts and industries of peace is as noteworthy as her recent eminence in warfare.

This fact has attracted world-wide attention of late, and there has been in some quarters a disposition to attribute Germany's growth to her policy of very moderate protective tariffs and of bounties on certain high-class manufactures like chemicals and sugar.

The advocates of low tariffs in this country are pointing to Germany's progress as compared with our own as an example of what low protective duties accomplish. The advocates of high protection, on the other hand, are pointing to Germany as having overtaken Britain in the arts and industries, and attribute the more rapid growth of Germany to the merits of a protective policy as compared with British free trade.

But neither free trade nor protection will enrich a nation, the causes of national prosperity lie much deeper; though one or the other of these rival policies may especially stimulate certain industries and certain phases of national development.

List, the Great German economist, once declared England "a world within itself, a world which is superior to the whole rest of the world in power and wealth." And in the days of Cobden, that reformer was free to maintain that "Great Britain is and always will be the workshop of the world."

Today it is Germany rather than England that is "the workshop of the world," although the total wealth of Britain still continues to be by far the greatest of the European nations that are larger and more populous than Britain, and second only to the wealth of America.

Industrial efficiency, however, depends upon education; in this respect Germany leads among modern nations.

It is chiefly, too, in higher education that Germany so far outranks other nations. In the commoner kinds of industrial education, such as handwork of any kind, other peoples are not noticeably inferior to the Germans.

It is mainly in chemical, engineering, electrical, and other high class industrial activities, the success of which depends so largely upon college and university training, that the Germans are distinctively in the lead.

Ellis Barker in his exhaustive study, "Modern Germany," declares that England has been quite cut out of the race of industrial progress. He shows that in 1850 Great Britain produced more than twice as much steel as Germany. In 1896 Germany produced nearly twice as much steel as Great Britain. Britain's yearly steel production in those sixteen years increased less than fivefold; German steel production increased eighteenfold.

In the domain of commercial chemistry, in the production of sugar, and in scientific agriculture, Germany also takes the lead in Europe, according to this writer, who tells us:

"Wonderful has been the growth of the chemical industries in Germany, in many of which she has gained a virtual monopoly. Yet Germany is dependent upon foreign countries for the raw material of these industries, and to a great extent for the inventions upon which the industries are based. Perhaps the most striking example is that of aniline dyes, made from coal-tar. This remarkable invention is due to Mr. W. H. Perkins, an Englishman, but it is in Germany that the invention has been utilized; it is Germany that exports some \$25,000,000 worth of these dyes annually, largely made of English coal-tar. It is Germany that, by the production of synthetic indigo, has thrown 1,500,000 acres in India, almost entirely out of cultivation. It is Germany that, through the skill of her chemists, has extraordinarily increased the yield of sugar from beet-root and made that industry so profitable and that product so cheap, that, besides producing all the sugar required for her population of over 60,000,000, she exports \$10,000,000 worth annually, and the West-Indian sugar industry has been ruined. The output of German chemical industry—not including sugar, which is agricultural product—is estimated at about \$20,000,000 annually, of which \$20,000,000 is exported. Nearly 200,000 hands are employed, and their wages amount to nearly 10,000,000 sterling yearly."

Germany must have more room. The Monroe doctrine bars it from Brazil, and only the English colonies remain among the places suitable for

German enterprise. Mr. Ellis thinks that Englishmen must be simple if they believe that Germany will rest satisfied with the fact that Great Britain has practically all the colonies in the world while Germany has none. His conclusion is simply this:

"Whenever Germany is ready, the British colonies must and will be her aim. And in that day we must rely upon our own right arm alone, and if our navy is not equal to the herculean task that will be imposed upon it, we shall lose colonies and empire."

The weather is entirely too cold for immunity baths.

Princeton's trouble is a graduate and not a senior wrangle.

Politeness pays and at times impoliteness likewise seems to.

A "clean up" in stock gambling very often follows some very dirty work.

It doesn't seem to be a very far cry from gum dropping to gum shoeing.

Senator Allis's attorney regards Senator Conger as being as slippery as an eel.

It is much to be hoped that the promise of warmer weather will not be broken.

Generally a man who is proud of his past hasn't got much to brag about in his present.

If work on the City Creek aqueduct is not pushed the high water will push the aqueduct.

It was an inflection and not a defective motor that prevented Mr. Paulhan flying in New York.

There are several sides to this question of the high cost of living but there doesn't seem to be any bright side.

Colonel Roosevelt has reached Gondokoro on the upper Nile. From now on his motto will be Nile desperation.

People who bluster and talk big about bringing libel suits should first

be sure they are right before they go ahead.

In raising its rates the Independent Telephone company has simply followed the lead of the Bell weather.

President Taft has been under the necessity of telling the senators to be up and doing with a heart for every strife.

This policy of withdrawing lands, then restoring them, and again withdrawing them is not totally unlike a backing and filling policy.

What a beautiful distinction Senator Benn Allis of the New York legislature makes between bribery and blackmail! The difference between tweedledee and tweedledum is not plainer.

Every time he speaks President Taft makes it plainer and plainer that he believes platforms are made not merely to get in on but to stand on after getting in. His position is revolutionary.

A Boston man has asked the immigration officials to exclude his wife as he does not wish to accept her. Evidently he regards the United States as an asylum for the oppressed of all nations.

Fletcher, the father of the theory and practice of fletcherizing, says that in ten years no meat will be eaten in this country. It won't be nearly so long as that if the price continues to go up.

Professor W. I. Thomas of the University of Chicago says that "If we can get a sound 'our strain' in humans, and then give the children the right surroundings and the right education, we shall have gone far toward developing the race." Does he mean a race of cures?

Friends of the temperance movement suggest that Sunday Feb. 20, be set apart all over the country as a "field day," on which the opportunity should be used to reach the members of every Sunday school and church congregation with the latest facts of the great reform. Undoubtedly, the subject will be taken up in many churches, as suggested.

He began to read. But he must have felt the depressing effect of those staring, vacant seats; gradually his voice dropped, he thumbed his manuscript mechanically, and not at any time looked up from it. Towards the last he actually seemed to be hurrying—he almost mumbled his words. And all the while not a movement in the way of tribute, of applause, or even a hint of sympathy with him passed from the audience to him.

The last sentence spoken, he gathered up his manuscript and turned and passed out of the hall, with not the faintest suggestion of a demonstration, fainting in his ears. The night was unfavorable; a moist and chilly snow was falling—the chill of it seemed to have penetrated the great hall.

Not until he had reached the private entrance of his hotel and was feeling his way cautiously with rubbered feet through the slush from his carriage to the door, was he shown any sign of cordiality. A friend stepped up and greeted him, and the great and venerable philosopher looked gratefully into the other's eyes.

"Mr. Emerson," said the friend, "I am sorry there were no more to hear you tonight. I suppose it is the bad weather that has kept people home."

Mr. Emerson shook his head sadly. "No," he said, "it is what I call opposition; he said, 'It is what inevitably comes to the man of words and thought—never to the man of deeds—in his old age. I have read my life in the experience of life. But your cordiality warms me.'"

And so he went into his hotel alone, and the next day departed from that town, unaccompanied, unacknowledged.

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